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BACKGROUND

Background of Sudan :

- Name: Republic of The Sudan
- Area: 1,886,068 sq. km (728,215 sq. miles).
- Population: 2008 census 30,894,000 (2015 estimate: 40,235,000)
- Capital: Khartoum (population 5,274,321 in 2008 census).



2. Sudan signed and ratified the CTBT Treaty in June 2004. As a result of accession to the Treaty, Sudan has had many opportunities to participate in the various activities organized by the Preparatory Committee (PC), those activities included training and qualification of the technical researchers and lawyers in the relevant fields during 6 years. A National Data Center was established in 2013, under Seismological Research Institute (SRI) the current designated national authority.

3. In 2017, A Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Control Act. Based on the act a Sudanese Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Authority (SNRRA) has been established to regulate the use of nuclear and radioactive materials in Sudan. The scope of the act includes all practices and activities in Medicine (Radiotherapy, Nuclear medicine, etc.), Industry (radiography, nuclear gauging, mining, road construction, and Research and Education. Act 2017, Chapter four addressed Prohibited, restricted activities and safeguards states that anyone who contravenes this provision shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen years, or by a fine or both. Figure (2) shows Structures of SNRRA and SIR.

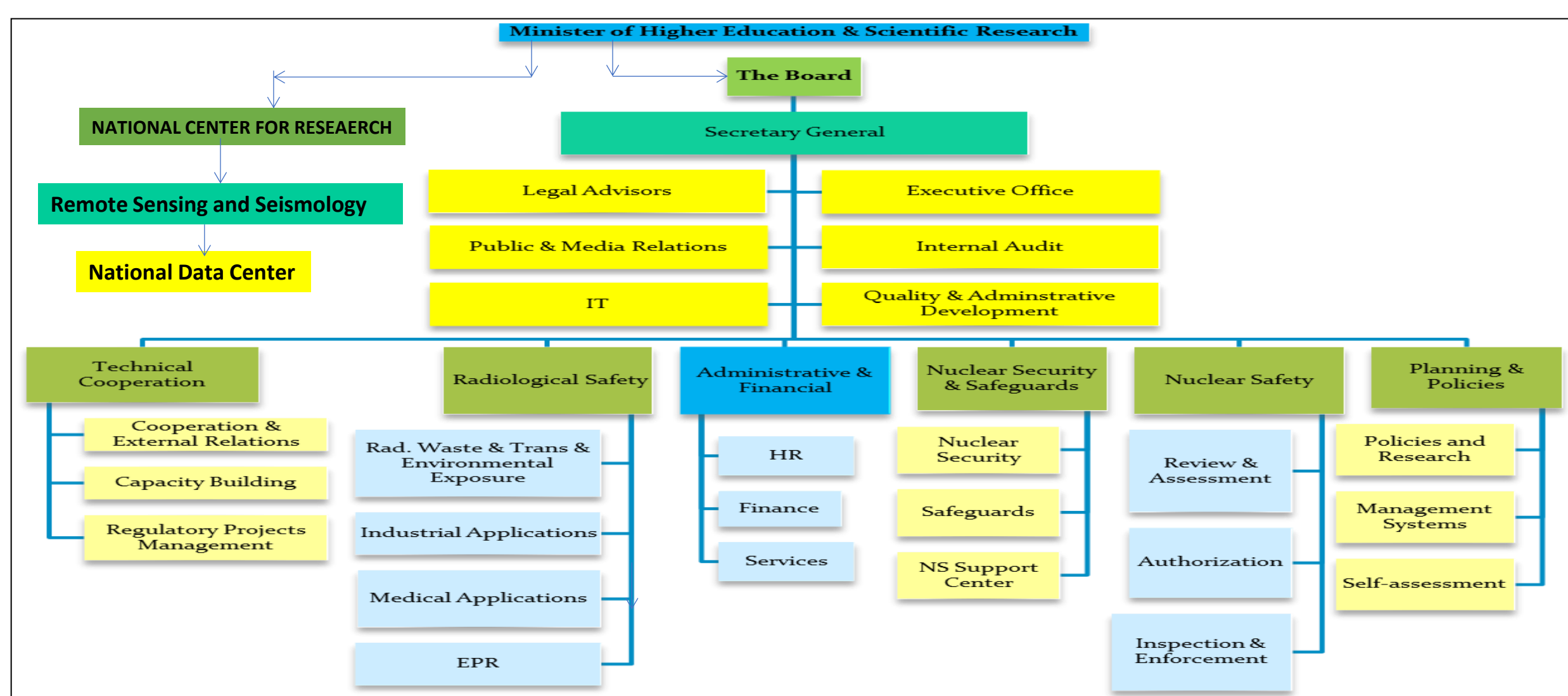


Figure (2)

4. PC has played an important role by implementing various activities through the international monitoring system to monitor data and information. Also, it provides for scientific research and disaster prediction and to work towards their mitigation. On the other hand, States Parties can enhance this role by organizing seminars and workshops to raise awareness of the benefits of the Treaty, and also involve the international community to support the requirements for ratification.

STATUS OF TREATY

The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty CTBT is a fundamental mechanism in the area of non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament and is one of the pillars of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. And addressing programs to develop or improve them.

The United Nations declared CTBT on September 24, 1996 in the United States and has not yet entered into force. For the entry into force of the treaty, In accordance with article 14 of the Treaty, is to be ratified by 44 States possessing facilities and a technology enabling them to implement nuclear programs.

So far, only 36 countries have ratified the Convention, with only 8 countries (5 countries have not ratified - China, Egypt, the United States, Iran and Israel - and 3 countries that have not signed and not ratified - North Korea, India and Pakistan).

OUTCOMES

The provided support by the CTBTO has proven that it is a catalyst for states to join the Treaty. This eventually will contribute in the acceleration of the treaty into force. The activities provided for thorough understanding of the Treaty objectives and contents and the benefits of joining the treaty.

Extending the invitation for the non-state party to take part in the technical support provided by the CTBTO and facilitation of their delegates participation could further the process of the accession into force. Figure (3) shows the assistance to Sudan by the CTBTO.

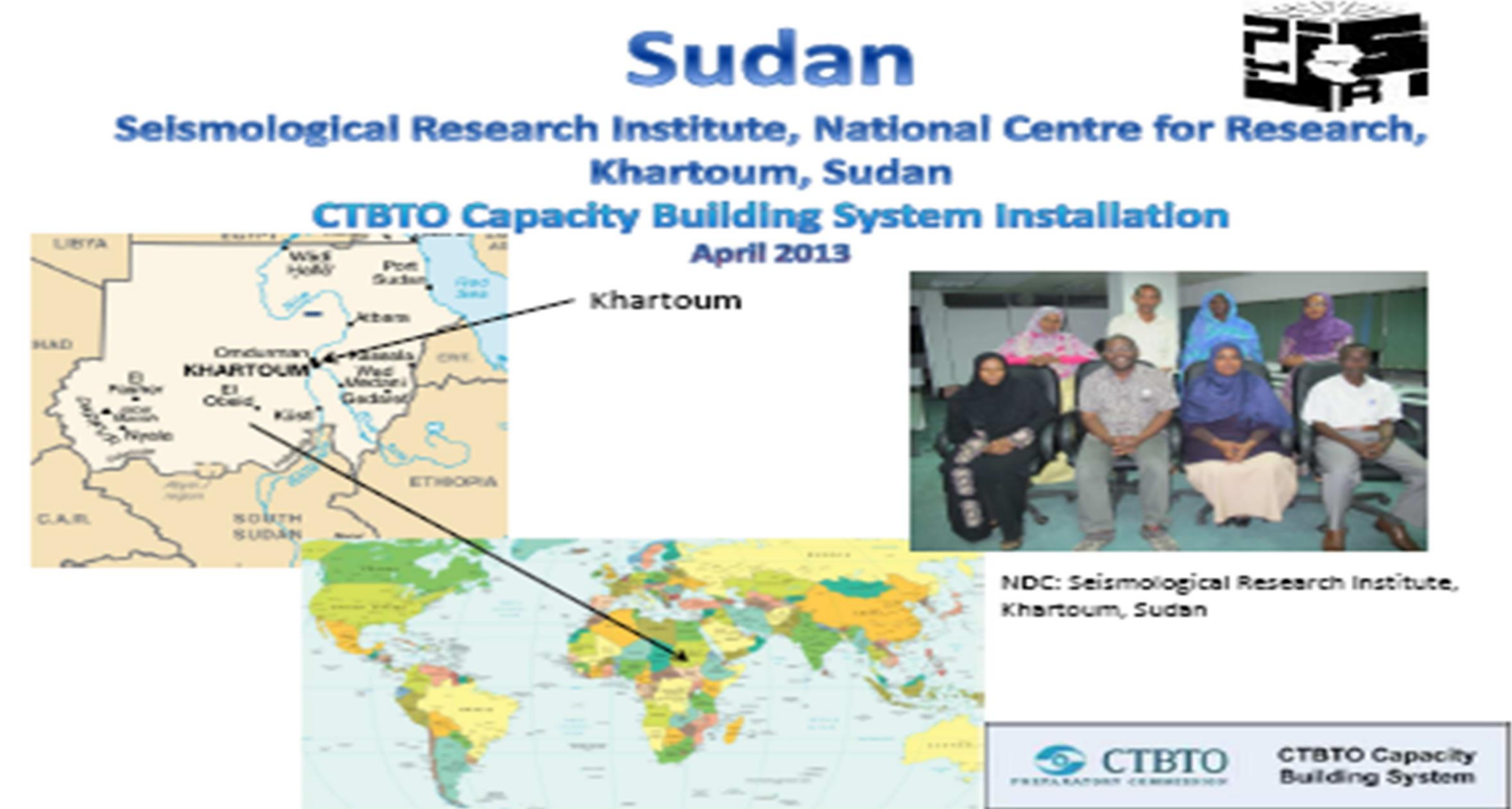


Figure (3) Installation of the CBS System in Sudan 2013

CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

1. To contribute effectively to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the process of nuclear disarmament and thus to the promotion of international peace and security.
2. Enhanced cooperation on the exchange of technologies used to verify compliance with this Treaty.
3. Strengthen national implementation of verification measures and take advantage of the peaceful application of these techniques.
4. Exchange of information and data available through IDC where each State Party cooperates with the IDC through its national authority.
5. Benefit from training and capacity-building opportunities in the field of disarmament and nuclear testing.
6. Sensitizing decision makers to join relevant international legal instruments. Table (1) shown the status of Sudan with regard to international legal instruments.

S.No.	Convention / Treaty	Signature	Ratified/Deposited
1	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	10/06/2004	10/06/2004 (DEPOSITED)
2	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	18/05/2000 (Accession)	17/06/2000
3	Pelindaba Treaty	11/04/1996	
4	Convention on Nuclear Safety	20/09/1994	
5	Convention On Assistance In The Case Of A Nuclear Accident Or Radiological Emergency	26/09/1986	
6	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident	26/09/1986	
7	Safeguards Agreements	26/02/1975	07/01/1977
8	Sea-Bed Treaty	12/02/1971	
9	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, (NPT)	24/12/1968	22/11/1973
10	Partial Test Ban	9/8/1963	28/03/ 1966 (DEPOSITED)

Table (1)

CONCLUSION

All States Parties should continue their efforts to support and promote all requirements that contribute to the entry into force of the Treaty.

Since the installation of the CBS system in Sudan many benefits and several contribution of researchers and legal staff in different activities were supported by the CTBTO. These support can play an important role to promote the treaty to inter into force.

REFERENCES

- [1] Sudanese Nuclear and Regulatory Act, 2017.
- [2]] Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, 1996.
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- [4] Remote Sensing and Seismology Authority, National Data Center